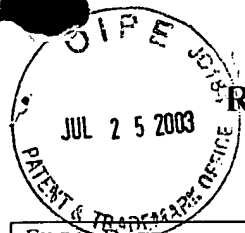


AF/2673  
\$



# RESPONSE TRANSMITTAL AND FEE AUTHORIZATION

ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.: 15162/01640		SERIAL NO.: 09/528,356	
FILING DATE: March 17, 2000	Confirmation No: 6551	EXAMINER: Kent Wu Chang	GROUP ART UNIT: 2673
INVENTOR(S): Masahito NIIKAWA, et al			
TITLE OF INVENTION: PROCESSING DEVICE FOR A DATA STORAGE MEDIUM			

## Mail Stop APPEAL BRIEF - PATENTS

Commissioner for Patents  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

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PATENT APPLICATION IS:

- ☐ (A) A response to the Office Action dated:
- ☐ (B) A Petition for Extension of Time
  - ☐ for 1 month ☐ for 2 months ☐ for 3 months;
  - A Petition for Extension of Time, having been previously filed,
  - ☐ for 1 month ☐ for 2 months ☐ for 3 months
- ☐ (C) A request for approval of proposed drawing changes.
- ☐ (D) A Notice of Appeal. \$
- ☒ (E) An Appellant's Brief on Appeal. \$320.00
- ☐ (F) Other: \$
- ☐ (G) A verified statement to establish small entity status under 37 CFR §§ 1.9 and 1.27
  - ☐ Small entity status under 37 CFR § 1.27 has been previously established
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	CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		HIGHEST NO. PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	PRESENT EXTRA
TOTAL		MINUS		
INDEP.		MINUS		
FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEP. CLAIM				

SMALL ENTITY	
RATE	ADD'L FEE
x \$9	\$
x \$42	
+ \$140	
TOTAL ADD'L FEE	\$ 0.00

OR

LARGE ENTITY	
RATE	ADD'L FEE
x \$18	\$
x \$84	
+ \$280	
TOTAL ADD'L FEE	\$ 0.00

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Packet No. 15162/01640

#15/appeal  
Brief  
12/18/03  
K. P. and

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE  
BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

In re:

U.S. Application of:

Masahito NIIKAWA and Hiroaki KUBO

For:

DRIVING DEVICE AND INFORMATION

PROCESSING DEVICE FOR A DATA STORAGE

MEDIUM

Confirmation No.:

6551

U.S. Serial No.:

09/528,356

Filed:

March 17, 2000

Group Art Unit:

2673

Examiner:

Kent Wu Chang

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Douglas A. Sorensen

Name of Applicant, Assignee, or Registered Representative

Signature

July 21, 2003

Date of Signature

**BRIEF FOR APPELLANT**

This is an appeal from the Final Rejection dated January 14, 2003, rejecting claims 1-10, 12-24, 26 and 27 in the present Application. Claims 11 and 25 have been canceled. A Notice of Appeal was filed on June 10, 2003, resulting in an Appeal Brief due date of August 10, 2003.

This brief is submitted in triplicate.

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ALEXANDRIA, VA 22313-1450

This brief is accompanied by a Response Transmittal and Fee Authorization, authorizing the requisite fee of \$320.00 as set forth in § 1.17(c). In the event that the Response Transmittal and Fee Authorization is not enclosed, please charge any required fee (other than an issue fee) during the pendency of this Application to Sidley Austin Brown & Wood LLP's Deposit Account No. 18-1260. Please credit any excess payment to the same account.

If an extension of time is required to enable this document to be timely filed and there is no separate Petition for Extension of Time filed herewith, this document is to be construed as also constituting a Petition for Extension of Time under 37 CFR § 1.136(a) for a period of time sufficient to enable this document to be timely filed. Any fee required for such Petition for Extension of Time and any other fee required by this document pursuant to 37 CFR §§ 1.16 and 1.17, other than an issue fee, and not submitted herewith should be charged to Sidley Austin Brown & Wood LLP's Deposit Account 18-1260. Any refund should be credited to Deposit Account 18-1260.

**REAL PARTY IN INTEREST (37 C.F.R. § 1.192(c)(1))**

The real party in interest in the present Application is Minolta Co., Ltd., a corporation of Japan, having an office at Osaka Kokusai Building, 3-13, 2-Chome, Azuchi-Machi, Chuo-Ku, Osaka-Shi, Osaka 541, Japan.

**RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES (37 C.F.R. § 1.192(c)(2))**

There are no related appeals or declared interferences which will directly affect or be directly affected by the present Application to the knowledge of the undersigned.

**STATUS OF CLAIMS 37 C.F.R. § 1.192(c)(3)**

This Application was filed as U.S. Application Serial No. 09/528,356 on March 17, 2000, and claims priority from Japanese Patent Application No. 11-078119, filed March 23, 1999.

The Application was filed with twenty seven (27) claims. Appellant canceled claims 11 and 25 in an amendment filed October 24, 2002. Claims 1-10, 12-24, 26 and 27 stand rejected and are the subject of this appeal. Claims 1-10, 12-24, 26 and 27, a total of 25 claims, are now pending.

The status of the claims is, therefore, believed to be as follows:

Allowed claims: None

Claims objected to: None

Claims rejected: 1-10, 12-24, 26 and 27

Appellants hereby appeal the Examiner's final rejection of claims 1-10, 12-24, 26 and 27 in this matter which presently stand rejected over the cited references of record.

Appealed Claims 1-10, 12-24, 26 and 27, as amended, are set forth in Appendix A (attached hereto) pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.192(c)(9).

#### **STATUS OF AMENDMENTS (37 C.F.R. § 1.192(c)(4))**

No amendments were filed by Appellants in their Response filed on March 21, 2003 to the Final Office Action dated January 14, 2003. Therefore, there are no outstanding amendments that have not been entered.

#### **SUMMARY OF INVENTION (37 C.F.R. § 1.192(c)(5))**

The present invention relates to an information processing device, system and driver including a capability for display of image information on a display of a storage medium, such as memory cards 40 (Figure 5), 56 (Figure 9) or 60 (Figure 10) for a digital camera 100 (Figures 16 and 17).

As shown in Figure 18, a camera body 102 is provided with a memory card slot for receiving memory cards 40, 56 or 60. In addition, a conventional memory card may be used with a PC card adapter 52 according to the present invention. Each of these devices includes a display 10 capable of displaying an image. In the preferred embodiment, display 10 is a full color LCD device. Driving circuitry (21, 22) to drive display 10 is included on the memory card. In another preferred embodiment, LCD 10 includes liquid crystal material having a memory property. Therefore, after the image is written to display 10 as explained below, no additional signal or energy is necessary to maintain the image on display 10.

As described with regard to Figures 21 – 24 and on page 30, line 13 – page 35, line 13, a thumbnail image 85 is generated for each image stored on the memory card. This thumbnail image is displayed on the display 10 along with the frame number of the displayed image. A thumbnail for each stored image is thus displayed on the exterior of the memory card so the user can quickly and easily determine the contents of the memory card and locate a desired image without an additional reading device.

#### **ISSUES PRESENTED FOR REVIEW (37 C.F.R. § 1.192(c)(6))**

**Issue No. 1:** Claims 1, 2, 6, 7, 12-14, 20, 21, 26 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,745,102 to Bloch et al. (hereinafter “Bloch”) in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,937,107 to Kazami et al. (hereinafter “Kazami”). Thus, the issue is whether the teachings of these references disclose or suggest all of the limitations of the claims to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness.

**Issue No. 2:** Claims 3-5, 8-10 and 22-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bloch and Kazami, as applied to claims 1, 2, 6, 12-14, 20, and 21 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,731,861 to Hatano et al. (hereinafter “Hatano”). Thus, the issue is whether the teachings of these references disclose or suggest all of the limitations of the claims to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness.

**Issue No. 3:** Claims 15 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bloch and Kazami, as applied to claims 1, 2, 6, 7, 12-14, 20 and 21 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,887,198 to Houlberg et al. (hereinafter “Houlberg”). Thus, the issue is whether the teachings of these references disclose or suggest all of the limitations of the claims to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness.

**Issue No. 4:** Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bloch and Kazami, as applied to claim 6 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,600,563 to Cannon et al. (hereinafter “Cannon”). Thus, the issue is whether the teachings of these references disclose or suggest all of the limitations of the claims to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness.

**Issue No. 5:** Claims 18 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bloch, Kazami and Cannon, as applied to claim 17 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 4,200,390 to Tagashira et al. (hereinafter “Tagashira”). Thus, the issue is whether the teachings of these references disclose or suggest all of the limitations of the claims to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness.

#### **GROUPING OF CLAIMS (37 C.F.R. § 1.192(c)(7))**

1. In regard to Issues No. 1 – 5 above, in order to make the appeal process as efficient as possible and for the purposes of this Appeal only, Appellants agree to have the claims of Issues No. 1 – 5 considered in three groups:

a first group consisting of Claims 1-5, which stand or fall together; and

a second group consisting of Claims 6-10 and 12-19;

a third group consisting of 20-24, 26 and 27.

The reasons why the above two groups are considered separately patentable are presented in the appropriate part of the argument provided pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.192(c)(8).

### **ARGUMENT (37 C.F.R. § 1.192(c)(8))**

As this Appeal concerns rejections only under 35 U.S.C. §§102 and 103, this section includes only arguments pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.192(c)(8)(iii) and 37 C.F.R. § 1.192(c)(8)(iv).

#### **A. Grouping of Claims**

Claims 1-5 (Group I) are directed to a driving device for use with a storage medium having a display for displaying images on the surface thereof. Claims 6-10 and 12-19 (Group II) are directed to an information processing device that is capable of receiving a storage medium having a display for displaying images on the surface thereof and is thus distinct from Group I. Claims 20-24, 26 and 27 (Group III) are directed to an information processing system including a device that is capable of receiving a storage medium having a display for displaying images on the surface thereof and is thus distinct from Groups I and II. Therefore, each of the groups stand or fall separately.

#### **B. Cited References**

The Examiner relied upon six references in the Final Office Action: The Bloch, Kazami, Hatano, Houlberg, Cannon and Tagashira patents. In order to avoid undue repetition of background information and needless restatements as to the subject matter of these references, a discussion of each of the references is be provided here.

For each respective discussion of the above references in view of the aforesaid issues, a shorter treatment of the appropriate references shall be provided. Where appropriate, the reader will be referred back to this section to review a reference, if necessary.

**1. The Bloch Patent**

The Bloch patent shows an alphanumeric LCD display 122 integrated with a floppy disc 120. The LCD display is a seven segment or 5x7 dot matrix display that is only capable of displaying alpha numeric characters (column 4, lines 37-47). When the disc is inserted into the drive, a terminal strip 112 mates with connectors 212 in the drive. As files are written onto the floppy disc, the file names are stored in memory 114 for storage and display on the display. The Bloch patent does not show or suggest any display of information other than file names.

**2. The Kazami Patent**

The Kazami patent shows an apparatus for digitizing images from developed photographic film. Film forwarding control circuit 23 advances developed film 21 to be captured by CCD image formation circuit 24. The resulting images are stored in image memory 27. In one function, CPU 26 converts the images stored in image memory 27 into thumbnail images so that thumbnail images of all of the stored images may be displayed on display device 29. Kazami does not provide any details on the display device 29.

**3. The Houlberg Patent**

The Houlberg patent shows a device for driving a PCMCIA memory card. It is stated that the device should include utilities for formatting the memory card (column 2, lines 18-21).

**4. The Hatano Patent**

The Hatano patent describes a liquid crystal display material having a cholesteric phase at room temperature.



**5. The Cannon Patent**

The Cannon patent shows a system for storing a plurality of greeting card descriptions, including images, on a CD-ROM 33 for distribution to card printing systems (Abstract).

**6. The Tagashira Patent**

The Tagashira patent shows a copier system where copy count setting dial 101 determines the number of copies to be made. The count down of producing those copies is displayed on display 132.

**C. Issue One**

**1. Group I**

Claims 1 and 2 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bloch in view of Kazami.

In contrast to the cited prior art, claim 1 includes:

a driver which records the image data to the memory section of the storage medium and renews information and a display image displayed on the display section of the storage medium in accordance with the recorded image data while the storage medium is set in the receiving section.

One skilled in the art would not be motivated to display an image, as taught by Kazami, on the display of Bloch because display 122 in Bloch is a twelve segment or 5x7 dot matrix alphanumeric display. The display in Bloch is not compatible with the display of images.

However, in the Final Office Action, it is stated that:

Applicant mainly argues that none of the prior art of record teaches displaying the image data. However, Kazami et al clearly teaches (column 2, lines 49-63; fig. 1) that the driver records image data to the

memory section (fig. 1, item 37) and writes a thumbnail image of the image data on the display section (fig. 1, items 28 and 29). One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because it would have provided a way of looking at several images at once which is what Kazami et al. intended, and displaying thumbnail image instead of the file name in the memory disk obviously provides more information about the files being stored to the user, but would require a bigger display section and slow down the operation of the system.

Applicants do not argue that the prior art does not teach the display of images or thumbnail images. Applicants do argue that one skilled in the art would not try to display an image on an alphanumeric display, as in Bloch, because that type of display cannot display images. The principle of operation of the display 122 in Bloch is not compatible with the display of images (column 4, lines 37-47, column 6, lines 1-21).

If the proposed modification or combination of the prior art would change the principle of operation of the prior art invention being modified, then the teaching of the references are not sufficient to render the claims *prima facie* obvious. MPEP §2143.01 (last paragraph).

The Office Action tacitly converts the display of Bloch from one that cannot display images to one that can. However, there is no explanation of this transformation and no suggestion in the references to make this transformation.

As stated in the MPEP §2143, the requirements of a *prima facie* case for obviousness:

To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations.

The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art, and not based on applicant's disclosure.

There is no suggestion in the cited references to convert the display of Bloch from one that cannot display images to one that can. Because the display of Bloch can only display alphanumeric characters, there would have been no expectation that the images of Kazami could be successfully displayed on the display of Bloch.

Therefore, the cited prior art does not comprise a *prima facie* case for obviousness and claim 1 is patentably distinct from the cited prior art. Claim 2 is dependent upon claim 1. If an independent claim is nonobvious, then claims that depend from that claim are also nonobvious. MPEP §2143.03. Therefore, claims 1 and 2 are patentably distinct from the cited prior art.

## **2. Group II**

Claims 6, 7 and 12-14 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bloch in view of Kazami.

Also in contrast to the cited prior art, claim 6 includes,

a driver which records the image data processed by the data processing section to the memory section of the storage medium and renews information and a display image displayed on the display section of the storage medium in accordance with the recorded image data while the storage medium is set in the receiving section.

As explained above with regard to claim 1, this combination of limitations is not suggested by the cited references because the display of Bloch is incompatible with the display of images. Therefore, claim 6 is patentably distinct from the cited prior art. Claims 7 and 12-14 are dependent upon claim 6. If an independent claim is nonobvious, then claims that depend from that claim are also nonobvious. Therefore, claims 6, 7 and 12-14 are patentably distinct from the cited prior art.

**3. Group III**

Claims 20, 21, 26 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bloch in view of Kazami.

Also in contrast to the cited prior art, claim 20 includes,

a storage medium which has a memory section to be stored with image data and a display section to display information and the image data; and

...

a driver which records the image data processed by the data processing unit to the memory section of the storage medium and renews information and a display image on the display section of the storage medium in accordance with the image data.

As explained above with regard to claim 1, this combination of limitations is not suggested by the cited references because the display of Bloch is incompatible with the display of images. Therefore, claim 20 is patentably distinct from the cited prior art. Claims 21, 26 and 27 are dependent upon claim 20. If an independent claim is nonobvious, then claims that depend from that claim are also nonobvious. Therefore, claim 21-24, 26 and 27 are patentably distinct from the cited prior art.

**D. Issue Two**

**1. Group I: Claims 3-5**

Claims 3-5, stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bloch and Kazami, as applied to claims 1 and 2 above, and further in view of Hatano. As noted above with regard to claim 1, the combination of Bloch and Kazami does not show or suggest "a driver" including "a display image displayed on the display section of the storage medium in accordance with the recorded image data" and that one skilled in the art would not be motivated to try to display the images of Kazami on the alpha-numeric display of Bloch. Hatano shows an LCD material having a cholesteric phase at room temperature that thus provides a memory property. Claims 3-5 are dependent upon claim 1 and thus include every limitation of claim 1. The Hatano patent does not remedy

the deficiencies of Bloch and Kazami with regard to the limitations of claim 1. Therefore, the combination of the Bloch, Kazami and Hatano patents does not provide a *prima facie* case for obviousness of claims 3-5.

**2. Group II: Claims 8-10**

Claims 8-10, stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bloch and Kazami, as applied to claims 6 and 7 above, and further in view of Hatano. As noted above with regard to claim 6, the combination of Bloch and Kazami does not show or suggest "a driver" including "a display image displayed on the display section of the storage medium in accordance with the recorded image data" and that one skilled in the art would not be motivated to try to display the images of Kazami on the alpha-numeric display of Bloch. Hatano shows an LCD material having a cholesteric phase at room temperature that thus provides a memory property. Claims 8-10 are dependent upon claim 6 and thus include every limitation of claim 6. The Hatano patent does not remedy the deficiencies of Bloch and Kazami with regard to the limitations of claim 6. Therefore, the combination of the Bloch, Kazami and Hatano patents does not provide a *prima facie* case for obviousness of claims 8-10.

**3. Group III: Claims 22-24**

Claims 22-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bloch and Kazami, as applied to claims 20 and 21 above, and further in view of Hatano. As noted above with regard to claim 20, the combination of Bloch and Kazami does not show or suggest "a driver" including "a display image on the display section of the storage medium in accordance with the image data" and that one skilled in the art would not be motivated to try to display the images of Kazami on the alpha-numeric display of Bloch. Hatano shows an LCD material having a cholesteric phase at room temperature that thus provides a memory property. Claims 22-24 are dependent upon claim 20 and thus include every limitation of claim 20. The Hatano patent does not remedy the deficiencies of Bloch and Kazami with regard to the limitations of claim 20. Therefore, the combination of the

Bloch, Kazami and Hatano patents does not provide a *prima facie* case for obviousness of claims 22-24.

**E. Issue Three**

**1. Group II: Claims 15 and 16**

Claims 15 and 16 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bloch and Kazami, as applied to claims 6 and 7 above, and further in view of Houlberg. As noted above with regard to claim 6, the combination of Bloch and Kazami does not show or suggest "a driver" including "a display image displayed on the display section of the storage medium in accordance with the recorded image data" and that one skilled in the art would not be motivated to try to display the images of Kazami on the alpha-numeric display of Bloch. Houlberg shows a device for driving and formatting a PCMCIA memory card. Claims 15 and 16 are dependent upon claim 6 and thus include every limitation of claim 6. The Houlberg patent does not remedy the deficiencies of Bloch and Kazami with regard to the limitations of claim 6. Therefore, the combination of the Bloch, Kazami and Houlberg patents does not provide a *prima facie* case for obviousness of claims 15 and 16.

**F. Issue Four**

**1. Group II: Claim 17**

Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bloch and Kazami, as applied to claim 6 above, and further in view of Cannon. As noted above with regard to claim 6, the combination of Bloch and Kazami does not show or suggest "a driver" including "a display image displayed on the display section of the storage medium in accordance with the recorded image data" and that one skilled in the art would not be motivated to try to display the images of Kazami on the alpha-numeric display of Bloch. The Cannon patent shows a system for storing a plurality of greeting card descriptions, including images, on a CD-ROM for distribution to card printing systems. Claim 17 is dependent upon claim 6 and thus includes every limitation of claim 6. The Cannon patent

does not remedy the deficiencies of Bloch and Kazami with regard to the limitations of claim 6. Therefore, the combination of the Bloch, Kazami and Cannon patents does not provide a *prima facie* case for obviousness of claim 17.

**G. Issue Five**

**1. Group II: Claims 18 and 19**


Claims 18 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bloch, Kazami and Cannon, as applied to claim 17 above, and further in view of Tagashira. As noted above with regard to claim 6, the combination of Bloch and Kazami does not show or suggest "a driver" including "a display image displayed on the display section of the storage medium in accordance with the recorded image data" and that one skilled in the art would not be motivated to try to display the images of Kazami on the alpha-numeric display of Bloch. Also as noted above, the Cannon patent does not remedy the deficiencies of Bloch and Kazami with regard to the limitations of claim 6, from which claim 17 depends. The Tagashira patent shows a copier system where copy count setting dial determines the number of copies to be made. The count down of producing those copies is displayed on display. Claims 18 and 19 depend on claim 17, which is dependent upon claim 6. Thus claims 18 and 19 include every limitation of claim 6. The Cannon and Tagashira patents do not remedy the deficiencies of Bloch and Kazami with regard to the limitations of claim 6. Therefore, the combination of the Bloch, Kazami, Cannon and Tagashira patents does not provide a *prima facie* case for obviousness of claim 17.

**H. Conclusion**

In view of the foregoing, no *prima facie* case of obviousness has been established with regard to any of Claims 1-10, 12-24, 26 and 27. Accordingly, the Appellant respectfully requests the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences to reverse the Examiner's rejections as to all of the appealed claims.

Respectfully submitted,

By: \_\_\_\_\_

  
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July XX, 2003



**APPENDIX A**  
**(37 C.F.R. § 1.192(C)(9))**

1. (Previously Amended) A driving device which accepts a storage medium comprising a memory section to be stored with image data and a display section to display information and the image data to the memory section, said driving device comprising:

a receiving section where the storage medium can be set and ejected, the display section of the storage medium being hidden and not being viewable when the storage medium is set in the receiving section; and

a driver which records the image data to the memory section of the storage medium and renews information and a display image displayed on the display section of the storage medium in accordance with the recorded image data while the storage medium is set in the receiving section.

2. (Previously Amended) A driving device according to claim 1, further comprising:

a power supply section which supplies electric power to the display section of the storage medium which is set in the receiving section so that the information and the display image on the display section can be renewed by the driver.

3. (Previously Amended) A driving device according to claim 2, wherein the display section uses a material with a memory effect.

4. (Previously Amended) A driving device according to claim 1, wherein the display section uses a material with a memory effect.

5. (Previously Amended) A driving device according to claim 4, wherein the material is liquid crystal which exhibits a cholesteric phase at a room temperature.

6. (Previously Amended) An information processing device which accepts a storage medium comprising a memory section to be stored with image data and a display

section to display information and the image data, said information processing device comprising:

a receiving section where the storage medium can be set and ejected, the display section of the storage medium being hidden and not being viewable when the storage medium is set in the receiving section;

a data processing section which processes the image data; and

a driver which records the image data processed by the data processing section to the memory section of the storage medium and renews information and a display image displayed on the display section of the storage medium in accordance with the recorded image data while the storage medium is set in the receiving section.

7. (Previously Amended) An information processing device according to claim 6, further comprising:

a power supply section which supplies electric power to the display section of the storage medium which is set in the receiving section so that the information and the display image on the display section can be renewed by the driver.

8. (Previously Amended) An information processing device according to claim 7, wherein the display section uses a material with a memory effect.

9. (Previously Amended) An information processing device according to claim 6, wherein the display section uses a material with a memory effect.

10. (Previously Amended) An information processing device according to claim 8, wherein the material is liquid crystal which exhibits cholesteric phase at a room temperature.

12. (Previously Amended) An information processing device according to claim 6, wherein the data processing section has an image pick-up unit which picks up an image of an object by use of an image sensor and produces the image data.

13. (Previously Amended) An information processing device according to claim 6, wherein the driver records the image data to the memory section and writes a thumbnail image of the image data as the display image on the display section.

14. (Previously Amended) An information processing device according to claim 13, wherein the driver deletes the image data stored in the memory section and deletes the thumbnail image of the deleted image data from the display section.

15. (Previously Amended) An information processing device according to claim 6, wherein the driver performs formatting of the memory section.

16. (Previously Amended) An information processing device according to claim 15, wherein the driver changes information on the display section in accordance with a format to a piece of information indicating format.

17. (Previously Amended) An information processing device according to claim 6, wherein the information processing device is a printer.

18. (Previously Amended) An information processing device according to claim 17, wherein the driver renews information on the display section on completion of printing.

19. (Previously Amended) An information processing device according to claim 18, wherein the driver renews information displayed on the display section about a number of prints on completion of printing.

20. (Previously Amended) An information processing system comprising:  
a storage medium which has a memory section to be stored with image data and a display section to display information and the image data; and  
an information processing device where the storage medium is set to be accessed by the information processing device and can be ejected, the display section of the storage medium being hidden and not being viewable while the storage medium is set in the

information processing device;

wherein the information processing device comprises:

a data processing unit which processes the image data; and

a driver which records the image data processed by the data processing unit to the memory section of the storage medium and renews information and a display image on the display section of the storage medium in accordance with the image data.

21. (Previously Amended) An information processing system according to claim 20, wherein the information processing device further comprises a power supply section which supplies electric power to the display section of the storage medium so that the driver can renew the information and the display image on the display section.

22. (Previously Amended) An information processing system according to claim 21, wherein the display section uses a material with a memory effect.

23. (Previously Amended) An information processing system according to claim 20, wherein the display section uses a material with a memory effect.

24. (Previously Amended) An information processing system according to claim 23, wherein the material is liquid crystal which exhibits a cholesteric phase at a room temperature.

26. (Previously Amended) An information processing system according to claim 20, wherein the information processing device comprises an image pick-up unit which picks up an image of an object by use of an image sensor and produces the image data.

27. (Previously Amended) An information processing system according to claim 20, wherein the driver records image data to the memory section and writes a thumbnail image of the image data as the display image on the display section.